

OPEN SPACE/ CONSERVATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The rolling hills, championship golf courses, hot-air ballooning activities, picturesque wineries and open space all help define the character of Temecula and the lifestyle preference of City residents. Protecting and enhancing these defining features contribute to the quality of life desired by the community.

The Open Space/Conservation Element contains goals and policies to encourage the conservation and proper management of community resources. Furthermore, the Element ensures the provision of parks and recreation opportunities, as well as preservation of cultural heritage for residents.

PURPOSE OF THE OPEN SPACE/ CONSERVATION ELEMENT

The purpose of the Open Space/Conservation Element is to:

- Assure continued availability of predominantly open land for enjoyment of scenic beauty, for recreation, and to conserve natural resources and agriculture;
- Guide development in order to make wise and prudent use of natural, environmental, and cultural resources;
- Maintain and enhance valuable natural resource areas necessary for the continued survival of significant wildlife and vegetation through proactive open space planning;
- Provide the foundation for a comprehensive open space management system involving designated categories of open space;
- Establish the basis for City collaboration with State, national, County, and non-profit agencies and organizations in broader open space and environmental resource management, including establishment of linkages with adjoining open spaces and trail systems; and



SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE OPEN SPACE/ CONSERVATION ELEMENT

- Maintain and promote the cultural, historic, and archaeological heritage of Temecula.

State legislation mandates that an Open Space Element and a Conservation Element be included in all local government general plans. Due to the interrelationship of the goals and policies of the Open Space Element and Conservation Element and the overlap in State requirements, these two Elements are combined into a single Element.

The Open Space Element contains goals and policies concerned with managing all open space areas, including undeveloped wilderness lands and outdoor recreation uses. The Government Code defines that open space should be preserved for:

- Preservation of natural resources;
- Managed production of resources;
- Recreation; and
- Public health and safety.

These requirements ensure that cities and counties recognize that open space land is a limited valuable resource that must be conserved wherever possible. They also assure that every local jurisdiction prepare and carry out open-space plans which, along with State and regional open space plans, accomplish the objectives of a comprehensive open space program.

The Government Code requires a Conservation Element for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers, and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources. The Conservation Element may further address the control of soil erosion, the conservation of watersheds, and flood control methods to protect land in floodplains.

The Open Space/Conservation Element overlaps with provisions found in the Land Use, Public Safety, and Growth Management/Public Facilities Elements of the General Plan. However, it differs by being almost exclusively oriented toward natural resources. The conservation component contains goals



and policies that further the protection and maintenance of the State's resources in the Temecula Planning Area. These resources include water, soils, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources that should be considered to prevent wasteful exploitation, degradation, and destruction.

The Open Space/Conservation Element also incorporates goals and policies related to parks and recreation. This section of the Element focuses on the relationship of park space to the entire Temecula open space system and on the dedication and provision of parkland, trails, and recreation facilities.

RELATED PLANS AND PROGRAMS

A number of other plans and programs enacted through federal, State and local legislation relate directly to the goals of the Open Space/Conservation Element.

FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, applies to federally listed species and habitat occupied by federally listed species. ESA Section 9 forbids specified acts that directly or indirectly harm listed species. Section 9 also prohibits "taking" any species of wildlife or fish listed as endangered. These restrictions apply to all federal agencies and all persons subject to United States jurisdiction.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME REGULATIONS

Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game have regulations to protect wildlife resources. Special permits are required for alteration, dredging, or any activity in a lake or stream, as well as other activities that may affect fish and game habitat. Both agencies also regulate impacts to sensitive plant and animal species. Future development in Temecula that has the potential to affect wildlife habitat will be subject to the regulations of these federal and State agencies.

FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), employs a variety of



regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve a broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, a requirement under the Clean Water Act, addresses pollution from urban runoff that impacts water quality of receiving waters (such as streams and lakes). Under NPDES, each jurisdiction must take measures to reduce urban runoff during all phases of development: planning, construction, and operation. Requirements include incorporating Best Management Practices to reduce runoff from construction and operation, reporting any violations to the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (SDRWQCB) and education regarding the negative water quality impacts from urban runoff.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was adopted by the State legislature in response to a public mandate for thorough environmental analysis of projects impacting the environment. The provisions of the law and environmental review procedures are described in the CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines. CEQA will continue to be instrumental in ensuring that the environmental impacts associated with local development projects are appropriately assessed and mitigated.

CALIFORNIA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) generally parallels the main provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act and is administered by the California Department of Fish and Game. CESA prohibits the “taking” of listed species except as otherwise provided in State law. Any future development or redevelopment in Temecula that has the potential to affect wildlife will be subject to the restrictions contained in CESA.



CALIFORNIA SUBDIVISION MAP ACT

Section 66477 of the Government Code provides local jurisdictions with the authority to acquire parklands in association with new land divisions. This provision of State law allows a city, by ordinance, to require the dedication of land, dedication of improvements, payment of an in-lieu fee, or any combination of these items, for park and recreational purposes as a condition on approving a subdivision map. These provisions have also been included in a local ordinance.

CITY OF TEMECULA PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

The City has prepared a Master Plan of Parks and Recreation to comprehensively address the long-term park and recreation needs of residents. The Master Plan contains: a) current and projected recreational needs; b) park development and design standards; c) a park and trails classification system; d) parks, trails and recreation facilities improvements; e) target locations for acquisition of future parkland; future trail connections to the regional trail system; f) a Citywide bicycle route and recreation trails system; g) timing and phasing of parks, recreation facilities and trails; and h) cost estimates for park acquisition and development costs. The Master Plan will support implementation of the goals and policies in the Open Space/Conservation Element.

CITY OF TEMECULA MULTI-USE TRAILS AND BIKEWAYS MASTER PLAN

The City has also completed a trail master plan to address local trail and bikeway needs. The Plan establishes a trail network and sets facility standards for pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian users. The Master Plan also addresses trail connections to the countywide trail network. The Multi-Use Trails and Bikeways Master Plan further supports implementation of the goals and policies of the Open Space/Conservation Element.

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WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTI-SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County. This Plan is one of several large, multi-jurisdictional habitat-planning efforts in Southern California, with the overall goal of maintaining biological and ecological diversity within a rapidly urbanizing region. The MSHCP will allow Riverside County and the cities within the County to better control local land-use decisions and maintain a strong economic climate in the region while addressing the requirements of the State and federal Endangered Species Acts.

The MSHCP Plan Area encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres, including all unincorporated Riverside County land west of the crest of the San Jacinto Mountains to the Orange County line. It includes the cities of Temecula, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Norco, Corona, Riverside, Moreno Valley, Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Perris, Hemet, and San Jacinto. The HCP covers multiple species and multiple habitats within a diverse landscape, from urban centers to undeveloped foothills and forests, under multiple jurisdictions. The Plan extends across many bioregions, including the Santa Ana Mountains, Riverside Lowlands, San Jacinto Foothills, San Jacinto Mountains, Agua Tibia Mountains, Desert Transition, and San Bernardino Mountains and establishes a coordinated implementation program to preserve biological diversity and maintain the region's quality of life.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) is a membership organization that focuses on advancing parks, recreation and environmental conservation efforts that enhance the quality of life for all people. The NRPA provides many services related to parks and recreation, including the development of youth programs, parks and recreation career information, safety and education. The NRPA also publishes national guidelines for parks and recreation development and conservation.



OPEN SPACE/CONSERVATION PLAN

The Open Space/Conservation Element establishes an approach to protect and enhance Temecula's park, recreation trail, water, biological, energy, open space, historical and cultural, agricultural, and other resources.

PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



Parks and recreational facilities offer a broad range of benefits for residents including:

- Improving health and wellness, building self esteem, reducing stress and providing opportunities for learning, and living a more balanced productive life.
- Building stronger families and enhancing community spirit.
- Protecting open space areas and natural resources, enhancing air and water quality, providing and protecting wildlife habitat, and improving overall community livability.
- Attracting business relocation and expansion, contributing to a healthy and productive work force, attracting tourists and retirees and enhancing real estate values.



The City of Temecula owns 31 parks with a total of area of approximately 200 acres and about 60,000 square feet of recreational space. These facilities include two recreation centers, an outdoor amphitheater, a gymnasium, two swimming pools, a senior center, as well as the Temecula Valley and Temecula Children's Museums. Table OS-1 provides a summary of the existing parks and recreational facilities within Temecula. Locations of these parks and facilities are shown on Figure OS-1.

Temecula has 22 neighborhood parks. Neighborhood parks are intended to provide for the daily recreation needs of residents in the immediate area of the park. The neighborhood park usually serves residents within a half-mile radius. The optimum size of the park is from three to ten acres. The facilities should include open field play areas, picnic areas and tot lots. Neighborhood parks should be easily accessible by pedestrians and bicyclists.

**TABLE OS-1
CITY OF TEMECULA PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES (2004)**

Parks and Recreation Facilities	Basketball	BBQ	Soccer/ Baseball	Tennis	Volleyball	Roller Hockey	In-line Skating	Picnic Tables	Tot Lot	Swimming Pool	Wildlife Viewing	Amphi- theater	Meeting Room	Other Uses
Neighborhood Parks														
Bahia Vista Park	✓													
Butterfield Stage Park		✓						✓	✓					
Calle Aragon Park								✓	✓					
Crowne Hill Park	✓	✓						✓	✓					
John McGee Park		✓						✓	✓					
Kent Hingergardt Memorial Park		✓						✓	✓					
Loma Linda Park		✓						✓	✓					
Long Canyon Creek Park		✓						✓	✓					
Meadows Park	✓	✓						✓	✓					
Nakayama Park		✓						✓	✓					
Nicholas Road Park	✓	✓						✓	✓					
Pablo Apis Park		✓						✓	✓					
Pauba Ridge Park	✓							✓	✓					
Riverton Park		✓						✓	✓					
Rotary Park		✓						✓						
Sam Hicks Monument Park								✓	✓					
Serena Hills Park		✓						✓	✓					
Stephen Linen Jr. Memorial Park		✓							✓					
Vail Ranch Park		✓						✓	✓					
Veteran's Park		✓						✓	✓					
Voorburg Park		✓						✓						
Winchester Creek Park	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓					
Specialty Parks														
Temecula Duck Pond											✓			
Temecula Skate Park							✓							
Sports Parks														
Harveston Community Park			✓						✓					
Margarita Community Park			✓	✓		✓								
Pala Community Park	✓		✓	✓	✓									
Paloma del Sol Park		✓	✓					✓						
Patricia H. Birdsall Sports Park	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓					
Ronald Reagan Sports Park			✓		✓									
Temeku Hills Park	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓					
Recreational Facilities														
Community Recreation Center	✓									✓		✓		
Imagination Workshop / Temecula Children's Museum														✓
Mary Philips Senior Center													✓	✓
Sam Hicks Monument Park														✓
Temecula Community Center													✓	✓
Temecula Valley Museum														✓



Figure OS-1 Parks & Recreational Facilities

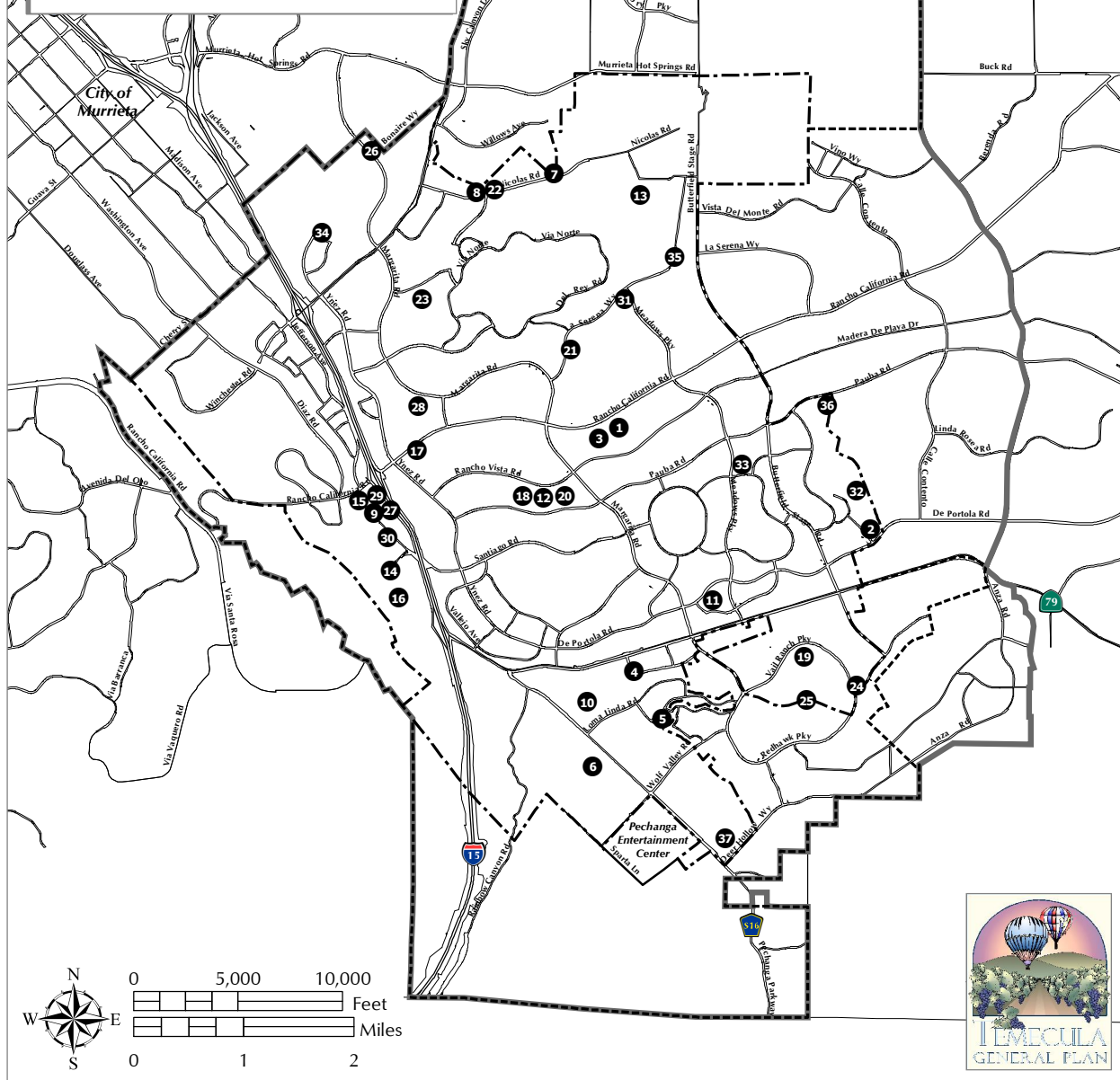
CITY OF TEMECULA GENERAL PLAN

Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bahia Vista Park | 20. Temecula Skate Park |
| 2. Butterfield Stage Park | 21. Veterans Park |
| 3. Calle Aragon Park | 22. Voorburg Park |
| 4. John Magee Park | 23. Long Canyon Creek Park |
| 5. Kent Hinggardt Memorial Park | 24. Stephen Linen Jr. Memorial Park |
| 6. Loma Linda Park | 25. Pablo Apis Park |
| 7. Nakayama Park | 26. Winchester Creek Park |
| 8. Nicolas Road Park | 27. Mary Philips Senior Center |
| 9. Temecula History Museum | 28. Margarita Community Park |
| 10. Pala Community Park | 29. Chapel at Sam Hicks Memorial Park |
| 11. Paloma Del Sol Park | 30. Imagination Workshop |
| 12. Rancho California Sports Park | 31. Temeku Hills Park |
| 13. Riverton Park | 32. Crowne Hill Park |
| 14. Rotary Park | 33. Meadows Park |
| 15. Sam Hicks Memorial Park | 34. Harveston Community Park |
| 16. Temecula Community Center | 35. Serena Hills Park |
| 17. Temecula Duck Pond | 36. Pauba Ridge Park |
| 18. Community Recreation Center | 37. Patricia H. Birdsall Sports Park |
| 19. Vail Ranch Park | |

- Temecula City Boundary
- - - Sphere of Influence Boundary
— Planning Area

Source: Temecula and Riverside County GIS, 2001





PLANS IN ACTION

School facilities provide additional recreational space and facilities to the overall recreation system in Temecula.



The City also offers two specialty and five sports parks. Specialty parks are facilities that support one or two activities, such as the Temecula Skate Park designed to meet the needs of skateboarders and in-line skaters. Sports parks are larger parks that offer facilities for a variety of sports, including basketball, football, soccer, and/or tennis. The largest sports park in Temecula is the Ronald Reagan Sports Park, which has an area of 73 acres.



In addition, the City maintains six recreational facilities, including a recreation center with an outdoor amphitheater, a community center, a senior center, two museums, and a historic chapel.

The City has a joint-use agreement with the Temecula Valley Unified School District which allows the City to light and utilize school facilities. These facilities are generally open to the public during non-school hours, weekends and vacations, and as such are considered adjuncts to the citywide park system. The following school sites are presently joint-use facilities:

- Temecula Middle School (Illuminated baseball and soccer fields)
- Temecula Elementary School (Pool)
- Temecula Valley High (Illuminated tennis courts)
- Chaparral High School (Pool)

Private recreation facilities are found primarily in planned communities and apartment complexes. These facilities usually include tennis or basketball courts. The existing facilities are limited, but they help meet the demand for parks and recreation facilities within the community.

Several commercial recreation facilities, including three golf courses, are located within the City and Planning Area. These facilities include the Temecula Creek Inn Golf Resort, Temeku Hills Golf Course, and the Redhawk Golf Club.





Temecula residents can also enjoy the 600-acre Lake Skinner Regional Park, located several miles east of Temecula. The park offers overnight camping, fishing, swimming, sailing, picnicking, and other activities. Additional regional recreation facilities include the Cleveland National Forest to the southeast of the City. The U.S. Forest Service is responsible for the long-term management of recreation activities, vegetation, water and air quality, wilderness resources, fire safety, historical and cultural resources, and land use within forest boundaries. Demand for the types of activities and experiences offered in the Cleveland National Forest is strong.

PLANS IN ACTION

Several funding sources are used to develop additional park land, including Quimby Act in-lieu fees, development impact fees and developer agreements.

The basic park acreage standard for the City of Temecula is 5.0 acres of usable City-owned parkland per 1,000 residents. This standard does not include special use facilities, natural open space or trails. Sufficient acreage to meet the needs of residents is anticipated by the year 2013 through the acquisition and dedication of parks and school facilities within specific plan areas.

WATER RESOURCES

Protection of water quality and the adequate water supplies are critical for the health and quality of life of Temecula residents, employees, and visitors. Within Temecula, surface waters requiring conservation and management to protect quality and quantity include the Santa Margarita River, Temecula Creek, Murrieta Creek, Pechanga Creek, and Santa Gertrudis Creek.



Surface water sources are subject to pollutants and sediment carried in runoff. Pollutants such as heavy metals, petroleum products, animal waste, and trash can be carried through the storm drain system into receiving waters. These pollutants affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters, including recreation, aesthetic enjoyment and preservation of fish and wildlife habitat.

PLANS IN ACTION

Temecula requires use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce runoff from construction and current land uses, consistent with NPDES permit requirements.

To address the problem of urban runoff, the Clean Water Act was amended in 1987. One of the amendments included the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit (NPDES). This permit requires jurisdictions to enforce requirements reducing polluted urban runoff during all phases of development.



WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY

The local ground water basin is the Murrieta-Temecula Basin, which is the largest groundwater basin in the San Diego water region. This aquifer is recharged by underflow, surface flow from the creeks in the area, and by direct precipitation in the valley.

Water drawn from underground aquifers may be susceptible to pollutants originating at industrial sites. Water from wells is treated and examined regularly to ensure public safety. One groundwater production well was contaminated by a MTBE plume but subsequent aquifer remedial cleanup activities have allowed this facility to be placed back into service. Furthermore, other groundwater production wells were nearly contaminated by a separate MTBE plume, but subsequent aquifer remedial cleanup activities have allowed these facilities to remain in operation.

Water quality is a regional issue regulated at the county, State and federal levels. The Rancho California Water District (RCWD) supplies most of the domestic and commercial water to Temecula, paid for by user fees. Water supply to the City is drawn from the Murrieta-Temecula groundwater basin and supplemented with imported water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Other sources include reclaimed water and untreated MWD water used for groundwater recharge. The current and future projected distribution of water sources are provided below. The local water agency expects that there will not be a shortage of water supplies in the future.

TABLE OS-2

RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT WATER SOURCES

Sources	Present	Future/ Build-Out
Local Groundwater	35%	26%
MWD Water	37%	55%
Reclaimed Water	3%	9%
Groundwater Recharge	24%	10%

Source: Rancho California Water District, 2002

PLANS IN ACTION

Temecula supports and promotes safe water supplies and construction of needed water infrastructure for the community through program coordination with RCWD and EMWD, as well as other responsible regional, State, and federal agencies.

The City is also served by the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), which derives its water primarily from MWD but also draws groundwater from its wells in the Hemet and San Jacinto area. Some of these wells have limited production as a result of the Fruitvale Judgment and Decree, which limits the amount the Fruitvale Mutual Water Company, now part of EMWD, can withdraw from these wells. The current distribution of EMWD water sources is provided in Table OS-3. EMWD also has wells



in the Moreno Valley, Perris Valley, and Murrieta areas. EMWD is working to increase supplies of recycled water.

TABLE OS-3
EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT WATER SOURCES

Local Groundwater	75%
MWD Water	25%

Source: Eastern Municipal Water District, 2002

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Although much of Temecula is comprised of urbanized and/or disturbed areas that generally have low habitat value for native wildlife, a great variety of sensitive biological resources are known to exist or potentially exist within remaining undeveloped portions of the Planning Area. Some sensitive biological resources, as well as wildlife corridors are found in the City. Sensitive resources in the Planning Area are closely associated with coastal sage scrub and riparian communities. In general, identified resources are threatened, deteriorated or damaged primarily due to the effects of urbanization, hillside agriculture and an expanding population base.



Thirteen vegetation communities have been identified within the Temecula Planning Area. Native vegetation communities include: a) Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, b) Riversidian Sage Scrub, c) Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, d) Disturbed Alluvial, e) Chaparral, f) Vernal Pool, g) Southern Cottonwood-willow Riparian, h) Southern Sycamore-alder Riparian Woodland, i) Riparian Scrub, j) Mule Fat Scrub, k) Southern Willow Scrub and l) Oak Woodland. Four additional categories, consisting primarily of non-native vegetation with reduced biological value, were also identified within the Planning Area. Non-native Grassland is considered to be a semi-native vegetation community because remnants of these other vegetation communities may be found in grassland areas. These categories also include areas of Open Water/Reservoir/Pond, Residential/Urban/Exotic lands, Field Croplands and Groves/Orchards.



Temecula is located within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) area. The overall biological goal of the MSHCP is to maintain and restore biological diversity and natural ecosystem processes that support diversity in natural areas within Western Riverside County known to support threatened, endangered or key sensitive populations of plant and wildlife species. The MSHCP identifies five geographic locations within the planning area that contain potential regional wildlife corridor linkages, including French Valley, Lower Tualota Creek, Temecula Creek, Pechanga Creek, and Murrieta Creek.

Sensitive habitats in the Temecula Planning Area include, but are not limited to: a) alkali sink scrub; b) native grassland; c) alkali meadows; d) alkali and freshwater seeps; e) freshwater marshes; f) vernal pools; g) riparian vegetation including cottonwood-willow riparian forests, willow riparian forests, coast live oak riparian forest, southern sycamore riparian woodland; southern riparian scrub, and riparian herb communities; h) coast live oak woodland; and i) Englemann oak woodland. These vegetative communities are considered important for sustaining an ecologically viable habitat in the region.



PLANS IN ACTION

The City preserves important biological resources within open space areas left in a natural state to support habitat for plant and animal species, assesses development proposals for potential impacts to sensitive resources pursuant to CEQA and consults with natural resource regulatory agencies when necessary.



According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (April 2003), the following plant species that were historically located in the Planning Area are endangered: the slender-horned spineflower, California Orcutt grass, and Munz's onion. In addition, the following animal species are listed by the federal government as endangered and/or by the State government as threatened: Stephens' kangaroo rat, California gnatcatcher, southwestern pond turtle, orange-throated whiptail lizard, and Riverside fairy shrimp. The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 prohibits any action that would harm, harass, kill, or further endanger a listed species or its habitat.



ENERGY CONSERVATION

PLANS IN ACTION

Temecula conserves energy in public buildings, and encourages provision of electric vehicle charging areas in new public and private developments.

Energy requirements, and pollutants resulting from the generation of energy, can be reduced through innovative architectural design, building construction, structural orientation, and landscaping. The City will continue to promote energy conservation by implementing State Title 24 energy performance requirements through building codes. In addition, the relationship between project design and future energy requirements will be considered when reviewing proposals for new development. Promotion of utility company incentive programs to retrofit existing development with energy efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems can be beneficial.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Temecula is a community with a rich history. Due to the presence of reliable water sources and a fertile valley floor, the Temecula area has always been a desirable place to live. The Indians known as the Luiseño were inhabiting the area in the 1700's when the first Spanish padres visited. In 1858, Temecula became a stop on the Butterfield Overland Stage route. In 1859, only ten and one-half years after California's first post office was established, Temecula was established as the first post office in inland southern California.



Historic structures and sites identified by the City of Temecula are identified in Figure OS-2. In addition, the City includes: 23 recorded archaeological sites; 47 properties listed on the Historic Resources Inventory prepared by Riverside County; four listings on the California Inventory of Historic Resources; and several historic resources of local importance, including the Butterfield Overland Stage Route.

PLANS IN ACTION

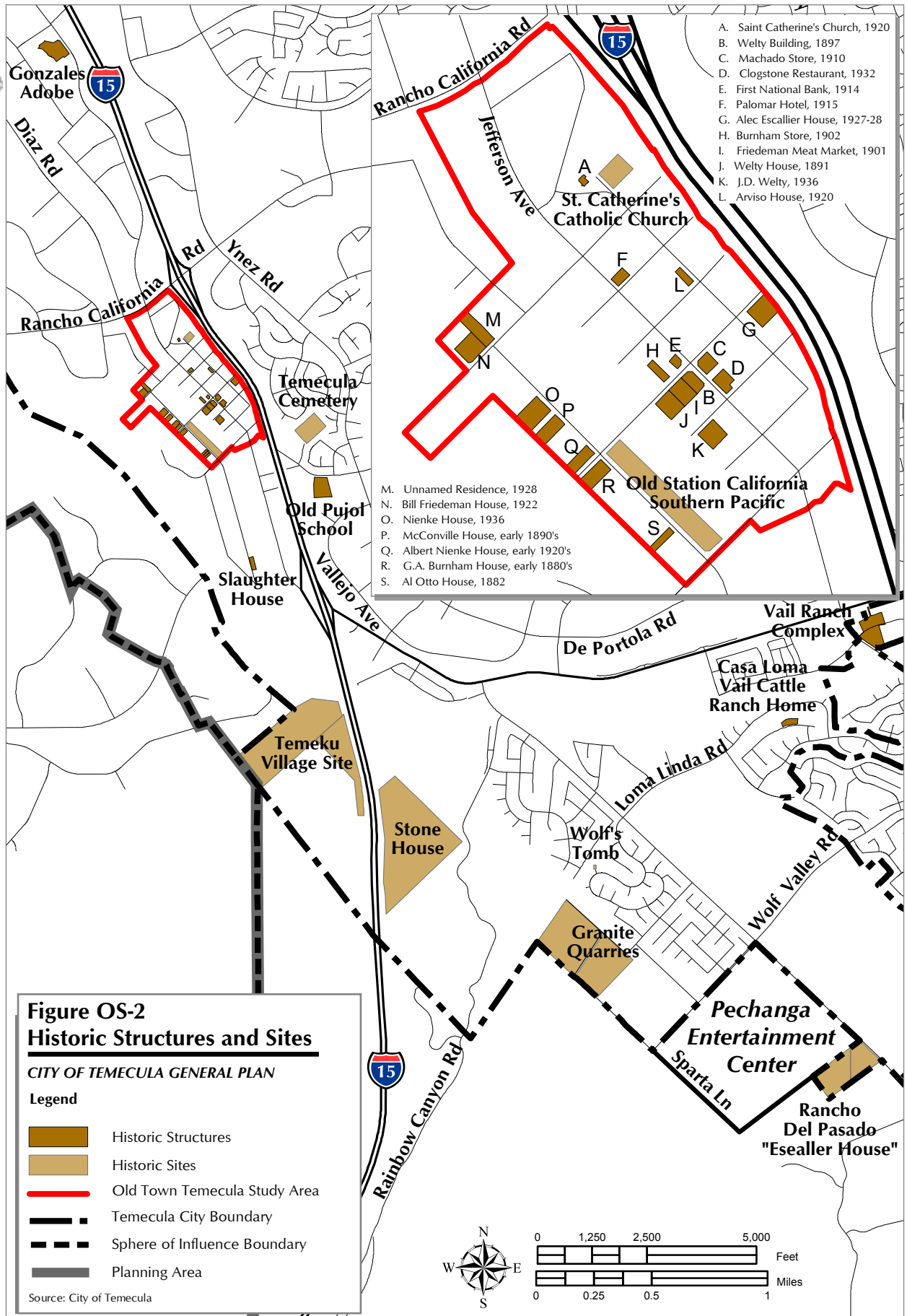
The City reviews development proposals to ensure historic and cultural resources are conserved, in compliance with this Element and CEQA.

Other sites listed on the California Inventory of Historic Resources include the Murrieta Creek Archaeological Area, Temecula's first Post Office at the Wolf store, Temecula granite quarries, and the Little Temecula Rancho Adobe. Archaeological sites include prehistoric sites, sites occupied by Native Americans, and historical sites associated with the occupation of Temecula Valley by Europeans and Euro-Americans.





OPEN SPACE / CONSERVATION





The historic core of Temecula is in Old Town. This area contained the first railroad station and civic uses, and constituted all of Temecula until the 1950's. The City adopted the Old Town Specific Plan in 1994 to protect the remaining historic structures and maintain the area's historic character. The City continues to work with the local historical society to identify and protect significant historic resources outside of the Old Town area.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and related activities form a large portion of Riverside County's economic base. Riverside County ranks ninth among Counties in California in terms of agricultural production. Riverside County is divided into four agricultural districts: Coachella Valley, Palo Verde Valley, Riverside/Corona and San Jacinto/Temecula Valley.



The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) administered by the California Department of Conservation assigns one of four designations to significant farmlands: Prime Farmlands, Farmlands of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmlands and Farmlands of Local Importance. Urban growth pressures in Riverside County in recent decades have resulted in the conversion of farmland to urban uses. Table OS-4 summarizes the changes in agricultural land in Riverside County between 2000 and 2002. Riverside County had 13,166 fewer acres of farmland in 2002 than in 2000. Most of this loss was due to urbanization.

TABLE OS-4
FARMLAND CONVERSION IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY
2000-2002

Farmland Category	Total Acreage Inventoried	
	2000	2002
Prime Farmland	151,011	141,175
Farmland of State Importance	49,446	48,046
Unique Farmland	40,950	39,049
Farmland of Local Importance	243,414	240,672
Grazing Land	124,714	126,887
Total	609,535	596,369

Source: California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, 2004.



PLANS IN ACTION

Williamson Act contracts are located throughout the Planning Area and much of the land east of the City is used as vineyards or as citrus and avocado groves. This area is designated as a Rural Preservation Area in the Land Use Element.

TRAIL SYSTEM

As shown in Figure OS-3 and Table OS-5, only small portions of significant farmland remain in Temecula. Much of the land designated for agricultural purposes in Temecula had already been developed or entitled prior to the City's incorporation. Approximately 1,000 acres of prime farmland and some small areas designated as unique farmland are located in the southern and eastern portions of the Temecula Planning Area.

TABLE OS-5
SIGNIFICANT FARMLAND
WITHIN THE TEMECULA PLANNING AREA 2002

Farmland Category	Acres	Percent of Total Farmland
Prime Farmland	1,076	8%
Farmland of State Importance	203	2%
Unique Farmland	1,724	14%
Farmland of Local Importance	8,716	69%
Grazing Land	974	7%
Total	12,693	100%

Source: California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, 2002.

Riverside County designates all properties with Williamson Act contracts as Agricultural Preserves. Under a Williamson Act contract, the local jurisdiction and landowners agree to continue agricultural activities for at least ten years. In return, the jurisdiction agrees to assess the property at agricultural value rather than at market value. Termination of the contract may be initiated by either the property owner or jurisdiction.

Approximately 18 wineries are located in and adjacent to the eastern Planning Area. These wineries constitute the most important wine-making region in Southern California, and make important contributions to the City in terms of trade, tourism and the aesthetic character of the area. The farmland and wineries in the Planning Area offer opportunities for both agricultural innovation and business development within the City.

Recreation or transportation-oriented trails for walking, horseback riding, and bicycling provide City residents and visitors with increased opportunity for physical activities. Exercise gained in



PLANS IN ACTION

Temecula's Multi-Use Trails and Bikeways Master Plan provides a blueprint for future trail construction. The City uses the Master Plan to prioritize, finance and build new trail segments, and requires new development projects to provide local connections to master plan trails where feasible.

ASTRONOMIC RESOURCES

transportation or recreation trail use, as well as other means, can play an important role in the prevention and reversal of degenerative illnesses such as heart diseases, diabetes, and hypertension. The basic enjoyment and benefits associated with trail use are being recognized by more and more people, as evidenced by increasing participation in walking, jogging, bicycling, and horseback riding activities.



Because of the relatively dispersed land use and development patterns that have shaped Temecula, the trail and bikeway system would indeed be primarily for recreational use, but it is intended to serve a commuting purpose as well. People who currently commute by bike will benefit from future planned system expansions, especially those that may include more bike-friendly crossings of I-15.

The City has just completed a Multi-Use Trails and Bikeways Master Plan. In planning for future bike and recreation trail facilities, residents have expressed a strong desire for well-defined trails that link with regional routes and connect neighborhoods to parks, schools and commercial uses. Residents place a high priority on the development of trails that provide loops wherever possible and follow creeks and utility easements where feasible.

The current and planned system of multi-use trails and bikeways is illustrated in the Circulation Element on Figure C-4. Trail and Bikeway standards are illustrated in the Multi-Use Trails and Bikeways Master Plan.

The City is within close proximity to the Palomar Observatory which requires unique nighttime lighting restrictions. Generally, Observatory sites need to be 30 to 40 miles from large lighted areas so that the nighttime sky will not be brightened.

The City has adopted an ordinance restricting night-time lighting for areas within a 15-mile radius and a 45-mile radius of Palomar Observatory. Southeastern portions of the Planning Area are within a 15-mile radius of the Observatory and are subject to



PLANS IN ACTION

The City reviews potential development projects to ensure compliance with the Light Pollution Ordinance and CEQA when building plans are submitted for permits and when projects are field-inspected



stringent lighting controls and some limitation of uses that may generate significant amounts of light and glare.

The City will review future development proposals to ensure that the issue of light pollution is addressed to meet CEQA requirements.

MINERAL RESOURCES

State law requires the General Plan to address the need for conserving mineral resources within the General Plan Planning Area. The State Division of Mines and Geology has prepared mineral resource reports designating the mineral deposits of Statewide or regional significance that are to be used to address mineral resources within the Planning Area. The report entitled, *Mineral Land Classification of the Temescal Valley Area, Riverside County California, Special Report 165*, evaluates the mineral deposits of the Temecula Planning Area. This report was prepared in accordance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975.



The State Geologist has classified areas into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) and Scientific Resource Zones (SZ). The zones identify the Statewide or regional significance of mineral deposits based on the economic value of the deposits and accessibility. Within the Temecula Planning Area, the zoning classification of MRZ-3a has been applied by the State. MRZ-3 areas contain sedimentary deposits that have the potential to supply sand and gravel for concrete and crushed stone for aggregate. However, these areas are not considered to contain deposits of significant economic value, based on available data.

PLANS IN ACTION

The City reviews development proposals to ensure that mineral resources are conserved in compliance with this Element and CEQA requirements.



PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

GOALS AND POLICIES

A quality parks and recreation system is a high priority for Temecula residents. Implementation of a Parks and Recreation Master Plan is critical to achieving this goal. The Master Plan would strive to attain a balance between quantitative and qualitative levels of service. This balance involves providing an acceptable amount of useable parkland, in close proximity to residents, as well as the appropriate type and number of facilities to meet the recreation needs and desires of residents. The City's parks and recreation facilities are supplemented by other local and regional facilities, which may be influenced and fostered through inter-governmental cooperation.

Goal 1	A high quality parks and recreation system that meets the diverse recreation needs of residents.
Policy 1.1	Ensure sufficient parkland and recreation facilities to support new development through acquisition and/or dedication that meets the requirement for 5 acres of useable park land per 1,000 population.
Policy 1.2	Pursue the joint use of public lands available and suitable for recreation purposes, including lands under the jurisdiction of the Riverside County Flood Control District, Southern California Edison, water districts, school districts, and other public agencies.
Policy 1.3	Encourage the enhancement and preservation of historic structures and landscape, and significant natural features, such as riparian areas, rock outcroppings, sensitive habitat areas, and viewpoints through park design and site development.
Policy 1.4	Encourage public safety and compatibility with adjacent uses in park design and development, including location of buildings, activity areas, lighting, and parking.



WATER RESOURCES

Policy 1.5 Coordinate long-range park, trail and open space planning with Riverside County and the City of Murrieta.

Policy 1.6 Encourage the establishment of natural habitat spaces for recreational hiking and nature education.

Policy 1.7 Consider the establishment of special use parks for seniors, pets, etc.

As the Temecula Planning Area approaches build-out, development impacts on water resources and water quality may be significant. The waterways within the community, particularly the Temecula, Pechanga, Santa Gertrudis and Murrieta Creeks, and the Santa Margarita River, provide for recreation and scenic enjoyment and serve as habitats for sensitive plant and animal species.

Protecting these waterways from development impacts is critical to conserving these invaluable resources. In addition, given Temecula's reliance on groundwater, ensuring that recharge areas are protected and water conservation measures implemented are important steps to reduce the City's dependence on imported water.

Goal 2	Conservation and protection of surface water, groundwater and imported water resources.
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Policy 2.1 Coordinate with the Riverside County Flood Control District to design flood control improvements that preserve, to the maximum extent feasible, important natural features and resources of the local creeks and riparian forest of the Santa Margarita River.

Policy 2.2 Identify and protect groundwater resources from depletion and sources of pollution in cooperation with the Rancho California Water District and the San Diego Water Quality Control Board.

Policy 2.3 Conserve potable water by requiring water conservation techniques in all new development.



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- Policy 2.4 Use reclaimed water for the irrigation of parks, golf courses, public landscaped areas and other feasible applications as service becomes available from Rancho California Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District.
- Policy 2.5 Require the use of soil management techniques to reduce erosion, eliminate off-site sedimentation, and prevent other soil-related problems that may adversely affect waterways in the community.
- Policy 2.6 Regulate and manage lands adjacent to or affecting watercourses as stipulated by the Regional Water Resources Control Board.
- Policy 2.7 Ensure that approved projects have filed a Notice of Intent and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act, prior to issuance of grading permits.
- Policy 2.8 Ensure adequate inspection and enforcement of the requirements of general construction permits, particularly related to erosion control during grading and construction.
- Policy 2.9 Participate in regional planning for the Santa Margarita River Watershed in conjunction with federal, State, regional and local agencies, and non-profit organizations.
- Policy 2.10 Participate in water resource management planning to facilitate the long-term availability of water resources for western Riverside County.
- Policy 2.11 Participate in outreach educational programs to educate the public about water conservation methods, new technologies and drought resistant landscapes.
- Policy 2.12 Work with appropriate agencies to encourage ground water recharge facilities along flood control channels and creeks.



BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The interrelationship between the built and natural environments has a strong influence on the character and quality of life in Temecula. Permanent dedication of open spaces in and around the Planning Area should aim to conserve resources of significance, provide recreational opportunities, and safeguard viable ecological connections between significant natural areas. Preserving natural resources helps maintain biological diversity; provide passive recreation and educational opportunities; facilitate the maintenance of natural, life-sustaining systems; and provide residents with the opportunity to observe wildlife in natural environs. Wildlife corridors can exist in conjunction with recreation trails and other open space uses. This multiple function leverages the protection of species of concern by simultaneously providing open space and meeting the recreational needs of residents.

Goal 3	Conservation of important biological habitats and protection of plant and animal species of concern, wildlife movement corridors, and general biodiversity.
Policy 3.1	Require development proposals to identify significant biological resources and provide mitigation, including the use of adequate buffering and sensitive site planning techniques, selective preservation, provision of replacement habitats; and other appropriate measures.
Policy 3.2	Work with State, regional and non-profit agencies and organizations to preserve and enhance significant biological resources.
Policy 3.3	Coordinate with the County of Riverside and other relevant agencies in the adoption and implementation of the Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan.
Policy 3.4	Encourage developers to incorporate native drought-resistant vegetation, mature trees, and other significant vegetation into site and landscape designs for proposed projects.

O P E N S P A C E/ C O N S E R V A T I O N



ENERGY RESOURCES

Policy 3.5 Maintain an inventory of existing natural resources in the City.

Policy 3.6 Limit recreational use of designated open space areas where there are sensitive biological resources as needed to protect these resources.

Policy 3.7 Maintain and enhance the resources of Temecula Creek, Pechanga Creek, Murrieta Creek, Santa Gertrudis Creek, Santa Margarita River, and other waterways to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat, wildlife, and wildlife movement corridors.

As with many other communities, Temecula has faced increased energy costs from an environmental and economic standpoint. The City will encourage the use of alternative and renewable (“green”) energy sources such as solar, wind, and thermal systems as they become more economically feasible. Energy efficiency in the design of buildings and use of materials and fixtures is also important to reduce energy demand in the short term.

Goal 4	Conservation of energy resources through the use of available technology and conservation practices.
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Policy 4.1 Encourage the use of site planning techniques, building orientation, building design, and building materials that reduce energy use.

Policy 4.2 Encourage the use of renewable and alternative energy generation such as fuel cells, solar energy, and other sources.

Policy 4.3 Consider the feasibility of local or City-owned electrical distribution and/or generation facilities to ensure reliable and affordable supply.

OPEN SPACE

The natural features of the Temecula Planning Area provide a scenic setting for the community. Topographical features such as the western escarpment and southern ridgelines, hillsides in the northern area, natural drainage courses, and environmental resources of the Santa Margarita River should be protected from



insensitive development and activities. Public views to these areas should be maintained to the extent possible.

The City's built environment contains parkways and slopes along roadways that also function as open space amenities. These corridors should be well landscaped and maintained. The network of open space corridors to parks and regional recreation opportunities ties the community together, encourages bicycling, hiking, and equestrian activities, and serve as wildlife corridors.

Goal 5	Conservation of open space areas for a balance of recreation, scenic enjoyment, and protection of natural resources and features.
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| Policy 5.1 | Conserve the western escarpment and southern ridgelines, the Santa Margarita River, slopes in the Sphere of Influence, and other important landforms and historic landscape features through the development review process. |
| Policy 5.2 | Identify significant viewsheds to proposed projects that may be preserved through the dedication of open space or the use of sensitive grading, site design, and building techniques. |
| Policy 5.3 | Encourage the use of clustered development and other site planning techniques to maximize the preservation of permanent open spaces. |
| Policy 5.4 | Retain and improve the quality of landscaping in parkways, public slopes, rights-of-way, parks, civic facilities, and other public open areas. |
| Policy 5.5 | Coordinate with Homeowners' Associations to maintain landscaping along slopes adjacent to public right-of-ways. |
| Policy 5.6 | Require the dedication and improvement of parkland. |
| Policy 5.7 | Require adequate open space in new development for both passive and active recreation. |



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**HISTORICAL AND
CULTURAL
RESOURCES**

- Policy 5.8 Require re-vegetation of graded slopes concurrent with project development to minimize erosion and maintain the scenic character of the community.
- Policy 5.9 Require connection between open space / recreation areas and adjacent developments or publicly owned recreation areas where appropriate.
- Policy 5.10 Incorporate seismic hazard safety zones into valley-wide open space and park systems where appropriate.
- Policy 5.11 Encourage the use of native vegetation where re-vegetation and landscaping is to occur.
- Policy 5.12 Identify and develop natural habitat areas for low-impact hiking and nature education.
- Policy 5.13 Utilize natural, undeveloped greenbelts as buffers between developments and on outskirts of the City to preserve the rural and unique character of Temecula.

Historical and cultural resources include buildings, structures, landscape features, roads, trails, objects and sites that represent significant contributions to local culture, history and public art. Temecula's heritage lies in the abundance of historical and cultural resources still remaining in the Planning Area. The City intends to ensure that these resources are preserved because they provide a link to the community's past, as well as a frame of reference for the future.

Historic preservation should be pursued using a comprehensive approach that establishes linkages between historic sites or buildings via other historic features such as roads, trails, ridges, and seasonal waterways.

Goal 6	Preservation of significant historical and cultural resources.
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- Policy 6.1 Maintain an inventory of areas with archaeological/paleontological sensitivity, and historic sites in the Planning Area.



- Policy 6.2 Work to preserve or salvage potential archeological and paleontological resources on sites proposed for future development through the development review and mitigation monitoring processes.
- Policy 6.3 Preserve and reuse historical buildings in accordance with the Old Town Specific Plan.
- Policy 6.4 Assist property owners in seeking State and/or federal registration and appropriate zoning for historic sites and assets.
- Policy 6.5 Pursue the acquisition and preservation of historical buildings for public facilities in accordance with the Old Town Specific Plan when appropriate.
- Policy 6.6 Ensure compatibility between land uses and building designs in the Old Town Specific Plan Area and areas adjacent to Old Town.
- Policy 6.7 Encourage use of California's Historic Building Code when preserving/rehabilitating historic structures.
- Policy 6.8 Support an integrated approach to historic preservation in coordination with other affected jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations for areas within the Planning Area and surrounding region that seeks to establish linkages between historic sites or buildings with other historic features such as roads, trails, ridges, and seasonal waterways.
- Policy 6.9 Encourage the preservation and re-use of historic structures, landscape features, roads, landmark trees, and trails.
- Policy 6.10 Work with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.
- Policy 6.11 Encourage voluntary landowner efforts to protect cultural resource and tribal sacred sites consistent with State requirements.



AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Growth pressures are threatening valuable agricultural land, which is an important component of Riverside County's economy and the agricultural lifestyle that many residents desire. The City will take steps to reduce adverse effects of urbanization on areas determined appropriate for long-term agricultural uses.

Goal 7	Protection of prime agricultural land from conversion to urbanized uses.
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| Policy 7.1 | Encourage conservation and continued use of prime agricultural lands in and around the Planning Area. |
| Policy 7.2 | Promote and aid in preserving and expanding the local wine industry. |
| Policy 7.3 | Coordinate with Riverside County to address the preservation of agricultural resources. |
| Policy 7.4 | Discourage urban development in agricultural areas outside built-up areas of the City. |
| Policy 7.5 | Evaluate scenic or resource conservation easements as suitable means for protecting prime farmland located adjacent to residential areas and where the property does not qualify for inclusion in an agriculture preserve program. |

TRAIL SYSTEM

Temecula residents walk, hike, jog and bicycle more frequently than participating in other forms of recreation. This level of interest is significant considering that the City does not offer a formal, developed trail system. Many opportunities remain for the City to implement a recreation trail system concurrent with new development, road improvements, and flood control improvements.

The future recreation trail system should connect to regional trails and functions as alternative transportation routes, where appropriate. This recreation trail system can also link cultural and historic sites within the area to recreational amenities along local creeks, open spaces, and the Santa Margarita River as well as the Cleveland National Forest and Santa Rosa preserve.



Goal 8	Development of a trail system that serves both recreational and transportation needs.
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| Policy 8.1 | Provide a citywide recreation system that connects to the County's regional trail system which provides for bicycling, equestrian, hiking and jogging trails with appropriate support facilities. |
| Policy 8.2 | Negotiate land deeds as necessary to implement the citywide trail system. |
| Policy 8.3 | Require proposed development to provide trail connections to the citywide trail system through the dedication of land and the provision of easements. |
| Policy 8.4 | Require development plans to identify locations for an internal trails/sidewalk system that links land uses and provides convenient travel to transit facilities. |
| Policy 8.5 | Develop trails and sidewalks suitable for multiple uses, including for the physically disabled and for personal transportation alternatives. |

**ASTRONOMIC
RESOURCES**

Palomar Observatory is owned and operated by the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) and is used to support scientific research programs. Light pollution is an increasing problem for observatories everywhere. One of the reasons Palomar Mountain was selected as the site for the 200-inch telescope was dark skies that would allow observation of the faintest galaxies without the interference of city lights. Rapid urbanization of southern California has resulted in a significant increase in the amount of sky glow. If such light pollution continues to increase, it will seriously reduce the effectiveness of the Palomar Observatory.

Goal 9	Protection of dark skies from intrusive light sources which may impact the Palomar Observatory.
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Policy 9.1 Coordinate with the County of Riverside and California Institute of Technology to ensure preservation procedures for dark skies are implemented within the City development review process.

Policy 9.2 Participate in Palomar Observatory's dark sky conservation requirements.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

The following actions, procedures, strategies and techniques implement the goals and policies of the Open Space/Conservation Element.

OS-1 PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

Identify potential sites for additional park land, monitor demand for park land and facilities concurrent with development approvals, and prioritize potential parkland acquisitions, expansions, and improvements within the five year Capital Improvement Program, consistent with the adopted Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Agency/Department: Community Services

Related Policies: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-2 LOCAL PARK CODE

Continue to implement a local code that incorporates standards for parkland dedication and development. Specifically:

- Require the dedication of parkland or the payment of in-lieu fees and the development of recreation facilities for all new development.
- Require developers of residential projects greater than 200 units to dedicate land based on the park acre standard of five (5) acres of usable parkland to 1,000 residents.

Agency/Department: Community Services

Related Policy: 1.1

Required by General Plan EIR



OS-3
QUIMBY ACT FEES

Review Quimby Act fees on an annual basis to ensure that the in-lieu fees are based on the current assessed valuation of land within the City.

Agency/Department: Community Services
Related Policy: 1.1

OS-4
WATER
CONSERVATION

Work with the water districts to promote water conservation and ultimately reduce the demand for peak-hour water supply and wastewater capacity. Continue current conservation efforts and actively pursue water storage and source alternatives, including dry year water transfer options and use and production of reclaimed water. Review the City's adopted Uniform Building Code and require the use of water conservation measures to reduce water consumption. Such measures may include, but are not limited to: the use of plumbing fixtures that reduce water use; low-flow toilets; drip irrigation systems and xeriscape landscaping that maximizes use of drought-tolerant plant species.

Agency/Department: Public Works, Planning, Building & Safety, RCWD, EMWD
Related Policies: 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.10
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-5
WATER QUALITY
IMPROVEMENT

Require all development projects to implement best management practices. Work with the San Diego Regional Water Quality Board and other State and federal agencies to identify other opportunities and techniques for maintaining or improving water quality.

Agency/Department: Public Works, Planning
Related Policies: 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7

OS-6
STORMWATER
TREATMENT

Review individual development projects to ensure that adequate stormwater detention or treatment methods are provided to accommodate surface water runoff generated by the project, and where needed, incorporate detention of stormwater run-off at the point of origin.



Agency/Department: Public Works, Planning
Related Policies: 2.1, 2.7
Required by General Plan EIR

**OS-7
LANDSCAPING/
IRRIGATION**

Continue to require drought-tolerant landscaping in new development. Where feasible, incorporate reclaimed water systems into landscape irrigation plans. Continue to implement a recycled water ordinance in accordance with the requirements of Senate Bill 2095, Water Recycling in Landscaping Act. Convert existing City of Temecula non-domestic water uses to recycled water use in accordance with Sections 13550-13556 of the State Water Code when feasible.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 2.4, 3.4
Required by General Plan EIR

**OS-8
WATER
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
GUIDELINES**

Implement, where appropriate, Water Resource Management Guidelines drafted by the subcommittees comprised of Eastern Municipal Water District and local jurisdictions.

Agency/Department: Planning, Public Works, EMWD
Related Policies: 2.9, 2.10
Required by General Plan EIR

**OS-9
BIOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENTS**

Require development proposals in all areas inside or adjacent to sensitive habitat areas, designated critical habitat, and MSHCP conservation areas and core linkages as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan, to provide detailed biological assessments, assess potential impacts, and mitigate significant impacts to a level below significance.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 3.1, 3.5
Required by General Plan EIR

**OS-10
OPEN SPACE
AREAS**

Require the establishment of open space areas that contain significant water courses, wildlife corridors, and habitats for rare or endangered plant and animal species, with first priority given to the core linkage areas identified in the MSHCP.



Agency/Department: Planning Division
Related Policies: 3.2, 3.6
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-11
RESOURCE
PROTECTION
MEASURES

Require appropriate resource protection measures to be prepared in conjunction with specific plans and subsequent development proposals. Such requirements may include the preparation of a Vegetation Management Program that addresses landscape maintenance, fuel modification zones, management of passive open space areas, provision of corridor connections for wildlife movement, conservation of water courses, and rehabilitation of biological resources displaced in the planning process, and use of project design, engineering, and construction practices that minimize impacts to sensitive species, MSHCP conservation areas, and designated critical habitats.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 3.1, 3.4, 3.7
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-12
ACQUISITION OF
BIOLOGICALLY
SIGNIFICANT
AREAS

Evaluate and pursue the acquisition of areas with high biological resource significance. Such acquisition mechanisms may include acquiring land by development agreement or gift; dedication of conservation, open space and scenic easements; joint acquisition with other local agencies; transfer of development rights; lease purchase agreements; State and federal grants; and impact fees/mitigation banking.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 3.7
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-13
PARTNERSHIPS
WITH
CONSERVATION
ORGANIZATIONS

Use the resources of national, regional, and local conservation organizations, corporations, associations, and benevolent entities to identify and acquire environmentally sensitive lands, and to protect water courses and wildlife corridors.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 1.1, 3.2
Required by General Plan EIR



OS-14
PARTICIPATION IN
RESOURCE
PLANNING

Continue to participate in multi-species habitat conservation planning, watershed management planning, and water resource management planning efforts

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 2.9, 2.10, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-15
ENERGY FACILITIES

Participate in the formation of regional siting plans and policies for energy facilities.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policy: 4.3

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-16
COORDINATION
WITH ENERGY
PROVIDERS

Coordinate with Southern California Edison and the Southern California Gas Company to jointly determine what new energy options are appropriate as development proceeds.

Agency/Department: Planning, Building & Safety
Related Policy: 4.2

OS-17
STATE ENERGY
REGULATION

Implement land use and building controls that require new development to comply with the California State Energy Regulation requirements.

Agency/Department: Planning, Building & Safety
Related Policy: 4.1

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-18
ENERGY
CONSERVATION

Promote energy conservation by:

- Enforcing all current residential and commercial California Energy Commission energy conservation standards.
- Encouraging public institutions to use high-efficiency heating and cooling systems, advanced lighting systems, and passive solar systems to reduce energy use.
- Adopting project-related energy conservation guidelines that would be incorporated into the development approval process to promote and require conservation strategies as development occurs.



	Agency/Department: Planning, Building & Safety, Temecula Valley Unified School District Related Policies: 4.1, 4.2 <i>Required by General Plan EIR</i>	O P E N S P A C E/ C O N S E R V A T I O N
OS-19 ACQUISITION OF OPEN SPACE	Where feasible, secure permanent open space through dedication, easements, or other acquisition mechanisms. Agency/Department: Planning, Community Services Related Policies: 1.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9	
OS-20 SITE PLANNING	As part of the site planning process, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impose conditions on new development within scenic corridors or viewsheds to preserve unique visual features.• Require that natural landforms be respected or preserved to the extent possible. Agency/Department: Planning Related Policies: 5.2, 5.3	
OS-21 HILLSIDE GRADING ORDINANCE	Implement a Hillside Grading Ordinance to preserve sensitive hillside and canyon areas, and require the use of proper soil management techniques to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and other soil-related problems. Agency/Department: Public Works Related Policies: 5.1, 5.7 <i>Required by General Plan EIR</i>	
OS-22 LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS	Preserve the natural open space character through the development of effective land development regulations. These regulations may include limiting grading of natural land forms, regulating setbacks, requiring vegetation, conserving mature trees, and limiting the intensity of development in certain areas. Agency/Department: Planning Related Policies: 5.7, 5.8, 5.10, 5.11	



OS-23
MIXED USE
DEVELOPMENT

Develop standards to implement mixed strategies to focus development in urban centers, reduce sprawl into agricultural areas, and revitalize older commercial areas.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 7.3, 7.4

OS-24
PLANNED
RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT

Provide for a planned residential development process in the Development Code to allow clustering of development and the dedication of open space for conserving natural resources, views, and providing additional recreational opportunities.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 5.3, 5.6

OS-25
OPEN SPACE
PROTECTION

Establish priorities and take steps to permanently protect critical open spaces.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 5.1, 5.2, 5.12, 5.13

OS-26
DEVELOPMENT
REVIEW PROCESS

Use the development and environmental review processes to:

- Ensure that appropriate archaeological and paleontological surveying and documentation of findings is provided prior to project approval.
- Require effective mitigation where development may affect archaeological or paleontological resources.
- Require that an archaeologist or paleontologist be retained to observe grading activities in areas where the probable presence of archaeological or paleontological resources is identified.
- Enforce CEQA provisions regarding preservation or salvage of significant archaeological and paleontological sites discovered during construction activities.
- Require monitoring of new developments and reporting to the City on completion of mitigation and resource protection measures.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 6.1, 6.2

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-27
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

Continue to implement a historic preservation ordinance in the Old Town area to protect historically significant buildings, sites, road/trails, and other landscape elements, and to encourage their re-use, where appropriate. Consider adopting an ordinance to address preservation of other historic resources. Encourage owners of local sites to apply for recognition in the State Historic Resources Inventory, as Riverside County Landmarks, as State Points of Historic Interest, as State Landmarks, and as sites on the National Register of Historic Places, as deemed necessary

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-28
PRESERVATION OF
AGRICULTURAL
LANDS

Preserve agricultural lands by:

- Developing effective zoning regulations or other land use mechanisms that control the expansion of intensive non-agricultural development onto productive or potentially productive agricultural lands.
- Recognizing existing agriculture preserve contracts and promote additional preservation contracts for prime agriculture land.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-29
PARKS AND
RECREATION AND
MULTI-USE TRAILS
AND BIKEWAYS
MASTER PLANS

Implement policies and standards of the Parks and Recreation and Multi-Use Trails and Bikeways Master Plans, including trail classifications, design standards, implementation mechanisms, and capital improvement programming. Ensure that bike routes are provided or reserved concurrent with new development.

Agency/Department: Community Services
Related Policies: 8.1, 8.3
Required by General Plan EIR



**OS-30
LAND DEEDS**

Negotiate land deeds as necessary to implement the City trail system. These negotiations may include:

- Obtaining leases, securing easements from public utilities for use as trails.
- Obtaining right-of-way for trail improvements.
- Obtaining land from new development for trail improvements and connections.
- Obtaining land to develop trails along designated roadways.

Agency/Department: Community Services
Related Policies: 8.2, 8.4

**OS-31
LIGHT POLLUTION
CONTROL
ORDINANCE**

Ensure that new development projects comply with the City's Light Pollution Control Ordinance when building plans are submitted for permits and when projects are field-inspected.

Agency/Department: Planning, Building & Safety
Related Policy: 9.1

Required by General Plan EIR

**OS-32
OAK TREE
PROTECTION**

Require project developers to retain coast live oak woodland, including oaks within new development areas, and require surveys of all coast live oak trees prior to construction to determine if any raptor nests are present and active. If active nests are observed, postponement of construction activities until the end of the fledgling season is required. The City shall apply the following guidelines adapted from the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines:

- Construction and development activities will be avoided within the root zone (e.g., encompassing an area one-third larger than the drip line of an oak tree)
- Landscaping, trenching, or irrigation systems will be avoided within the root zone
- Land uses that will cause excessive soil compaction within the root zone will be avoided
- Manufactured slopes will not be located within the root zone
- Redirection of surface moisture which alters the soil moisture within the root zone for an extended period of time will be avoided
- Filling around the bases of oak trees will be avoided through sedimentation and siltation control



- Dying oak trees will be retained in place unless determined to pose a health or safety hazard
- Relocation of trees will not constitute mitigation
- Oak protection will be oriented toward protection of the life cycle of oak trees and woodland

Agency/Department: Planning

Related Policy: 3.1

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-33
NATIVE SPECIES
CONSERVATION

Require project proponents to minimize impacts to Coastal sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, and non-native grassland consistent with the MSCHP. Such mitigation measures will include, but are not limited to: on-site preservation, off-site acquisition of mitigation land located within the City and inside MSHCP conservation areas, and habitat restoration of degraded sage scrub vegetation that increases habitat quality and the biological function of the site.

Agency/Department: Planning

Related Policies: 3.1, 3.3

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-34
RIPARIAN AREAS
CONSERVATION

Require project proponents to avoid adverse impacts to Riparian Scrub, Woodland, and Forest and Water vegetations communities to the maximum extent possible. Mitigation consistent with the MSHCP, and future mitigation ratios established by the City will be required, including, but not limited to: wetland creation in upland areas, wetland restoration that re-establishes the habitat functions of a former wetland, and wetland enhancement that improves the self-sustaining habitat functions of an existing wetland. Mitigation measures will be required to achieve “no net loss” of wetland functions and values.

Agency/Department: Planning

Related Policies: 3.1, 3.3, 3.7

Required by General Plan EIR



OS-35
MULTI-SPECIES
HABITAT
CONSERVATION
PLAN
CONSISTENCY

Review development-associated impacts to MSHCP conservation areas for consistency with the MSHCP reserve and buffer development requirements, and require compliance with the following MSHCP Urban/Wildlife Interface Guidelines:

- **Drainage:** Proposed developments in proximity to MSHCP conservation areas shall incorporate measures, including measures required through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the MSHCP conservation areas is not altered in an adverse way when compared to existing conditions. Measures shall be put in place to avoid discharge of untreated surface runoff from developed and paved areas into the MSHCP conservation areas. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the MSHCP conservation areas. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales, or mechanical trapping devices. Regular maintenance shall occur to ensure effective operations of runoff control systems.
- **Toxics:** Land uses proposed in proximity to the MSHCP conservation area that use chemicals or generate byproducts (such as manure) that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife species, habitat, or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in discharge to the MSHCP conservation area. Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues shall be implemented.
- **Lighting:** Night lighting shall be directed away from the MSHCP conservation area to protect species within the MSHCP conservation area from direct night lighting. Shielding shall be incorporated in project designs to ensure ambient light levels within the MSHCP conservation area do not increase.
- **Noise:** Proposed noise generating land uses affecting the MSHCP conservation area shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls to minimize the effects of noise on MSHCP conservation area resources pursuant to applicable rules, regulations, and guidelines related to land use noise standards. For planning purposes, wildlife within the MSHCP conservation area should not be subject to noise that would exceed residential noise standards.



- **Invasives:** When approving landscape plans for proposed development adjacent to the MSHCP conservation area, the City shall require revisions to landscape plans to avoid the use of invasive species defined within the MSHCP for the portions of development adjacent to the conservation area.
- **Barriers:** Proposed land uses adjacent to the MSHCP conservation area shall incorporate barriers, where appropriate in individual project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in the conservation area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls, signage and/or other appropriate mechanisms.
- **Grading/Land Development:** Manufactured slopes associated with proposed site development shall not extend into the MSHCP conservation area

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policies: 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-36
MIGRATORY BIRD
TREATY ACT
COMPLIANCE

Require work corridor surveys to identify active nests for projects with the potential to adversely impact nesting migratory birds, as defined under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Development projects shall avoid active nests and, if necessary, require seasonal timing constraints for riparian habitat clearing and an MBTA Special Purpose permit prior to the removal of active nests of MBTA covered species.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policy: 3.1
Required by General Plan EIR

OS-37
ARCHEOLOGICAL
REVIEWS

Enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Eastern Information Center of the University of California, Riverside to establish procedures for reviewing the archaeological sensitivity of sites proposed for development.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policy: 6.2
Required by General Plan EIR



OS-38 WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENTS

Ensure that discretionary projects implementing the General Plan (Specific Plans, land divisions, development plans and conditional use permits) comply with California Water Code Section 10910, requiring the preparation of a water supply assessment indicating that a long-term water supply for a 20-year time frame is available. Written acknowledgement that water will be provided by a community or public water system with an adopted urban water management plan that includes consideration of the project's water consumption and supply shall constitute compliance with this requirement.

Agency/Department: Planning
Related Policy: 2.2

Required by General Plan EIR

OS-39 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Development projects proposed on previously undeveloped property which involve earth-disturbing activities or which are located in areas with previously identified cultural resources need to comply with the following requirements to appropriately address tribal cultural resources:

- All projects shall be evaluated by a qualified archeologist by conducting a site records search, and if feasible, a Phase I walk-over survey, and if necessary, a Phase II survey prior to project approval to identify the potential for the presence of significant cultural resources.
- If significant resources are located on the project site, or a high probability for cultural resources exists, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians shall be consulted in the identification of mitigation measures to address impacts consistent with State requirements, including provisions to address inadvertent discoveries.
- During on-site grading activities in areas with cultural resources, or with a high potential for cultural resources, a qualified archeologist and tribal monitors shall be on-site to monitor grading operations.
- In the event of the discovery of a burial site, human bone or suspected human bone, grading in the immediate area shall be immediately halted, the site protected, and the County Coroner and representatives from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians notified.

Agency/Department: Planning, Public Works
Related Policy: 6.10